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የውጭ ሽፋን - አጭ ወንዝ
የጀርባ ሽፋን - የገለብ ጉልማሳ (ደ.አጭ)
Front Cover - Omo River
Back Cover - A man from Geleb (N.Omo)

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"ለግሉ ዘርፍ ልዩ ትኩረት
ተሰጥቷል"

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8. ከሞኖቶፖ

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Some Facts about SNNPRS

General features

Location : The Southern Nation, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State (SNNPRS) is located in the Southern and South Western part of the country bordering with Kenya in the South, the Sudan Republic in the South West, Gambella Region in the North West and Oromiya Region in the North and East.

Area

The region has an area of about 113539 sq. km and accounts for ten percent of the total area of the country.

Administrative Division

For administrative purpose, the region is divided into 12 zones (with 142 woredas) and 7 special woredas.

Topography

The region has undulating land feature dissected twice both by Omo-Ghibe basin and Rift Valley lake basin in the western, central and east-southern part of the region. Latitudinal variation ranges from 376 meters above sea level at Lake Rudolf to 4207 meters above sea level at mount Guge in North Omo zone.

Climate

The region has immense ecological and cultural diversity ranging from arid to semi-arid. The amount and distribution of rainfall varies from place to place. Its intensity, duration and amount increase from South to Northeast and Northwest. The mean annual rainfall ranges from 400-2200 mm. Temperature decreases from South to North-East. The mean annual temperature ranges from 15oc - 30 oc.

Population and Ethnicity

The projected population of the Region in 1998 is estimated to be 11.3 million. The distribution of the population by residential place described that 7.2 percent inhabited in urban settlements while 92.8% resides in rural areas.

More than 56 indigenous ethnic groups with their distinct languages and cultures inhabit the region. The different languages of these ethnic groups speak belong to the broad language families, i.e. Omotic, Cushitic, Semitic and Nilotic.

Natural Resources

Minerals

A generalized geological map of the country indicates that, the largest portion of the area and inter volcanic sedimentary by minerals of volcanic and basement rocks are found in some areas in western (maji area) and southeastern (sidama). The lower Omo valley from south Keffa down to Lake Rudolf is area of sedimentary rock.

Although detailed study of mineral resource has not been conducted, the occurrence of some economically valuable minerals such as gold and associated minerals are reported by some previous studies under taken in Sidama, Gedeo and Bench Maji zones.

In addition to the above mentioned precious minerals, the existence of industrial minerals such as coal, Iron ore, mineral water, clay etc. and construction materials like rhyolite, curia, limestone etc, have been reported. And this generally suggests the promising potential for future exploitations of minerals in the region.

Rivers and Lakes

There are a number of water bodies, which have vital importance for irrigation development, hydroelectric energy production, fishery and other essential needs.

Many perennial and seasonal rivers which have different water potential, volume and length of water course are found in the region. Volume and length in the region and the seventh largest river in the country rank river Omo (Gibe) which flows across the region, first. Its catchments area is estimated to be about 78,000 sq.km.

GIMBI/ LEKEMPTI COFFEE. The bean varies from medium large in size. It is mostly long and has pointed to ends. Its quality includes good acidity and good quality cup. Gimbi is located in wolega region.

HARAR COFFEE. Grown in the Eastern highlands of Ethiopia, Harar coffee is generally a long berry with pointed ends. It is greyish to greenish in colour with medium to light acidity. Its liquor quality is of a typical Mocha flayour and aroma.

The country has the potential as well as the capacity to produce enough high quality coffee. Some of the major factors that could increase the potentials of

coffee production are the favorable ecology for highland coffee production; the availability of very broad genetic still largely untapped; the distinctive high quality coffees well appreciated in international markets, etc. The rich experiences so far gained in the overall coffee sector are also indispensable factors can boot the potentials of coffee production. Indeed, these factors constitute the foundation for the coffee development programs in the country.

KAFA COFFEE CALL

BY: Tsegaye Gabre - Medhin
Ethiopia's poet laureate

KAFA COFFEE call is our time tasted language
Calling our great family
Of one great world
To the stimulating warmth
Of our Ethiopian peace offering .

KAFA COFFEE is the chosen seed of our first gods.
It is like " the child is the father of the man."
It is like the plant is the flesh of the African sun.

That "the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom"
Was first manifested by our ancient ancestors
who sacrificed for Him their "best fruit of earth",
This, our most treasured golden brown gift
From our most gifted Ethiopian earth.

"Let us have coffee" is our first call.
It is our way of inviting the world
To wards the call for lesting friendsships.
It is our prelude to wards the stem of love
It is our way of gentle gesture
To make our world more livable.

To share our cup of coffee
Is in order only to build
The bridge of our togetherness
For our world brotherhood.
To share our cup of coffee
Is in order only to share
Our chosen offer of God's gift
With our family of one humankind.

KAFA COFFEE call is our time-tasted language
It is the chosen seed of our first gods.
It is like "the child is the father of the man."
It is like the plant is the flesh of the African sun.

The fact that Ethiopia is believed to be the original home of Arabica coffee and that coffee still grows wild is more than a sufficient proof that the country is naturally endowed with the optimum ecological conditions the plant requires. It grows wild, means that it has withstood the ravages of numerous pests and bacterial, viral, fungal plagues and diseases through millennia of ages. These attributes give it the genetic make-up and sturdiness to grow and spread with or without minimum human pampering and interference. This means that there is not much need

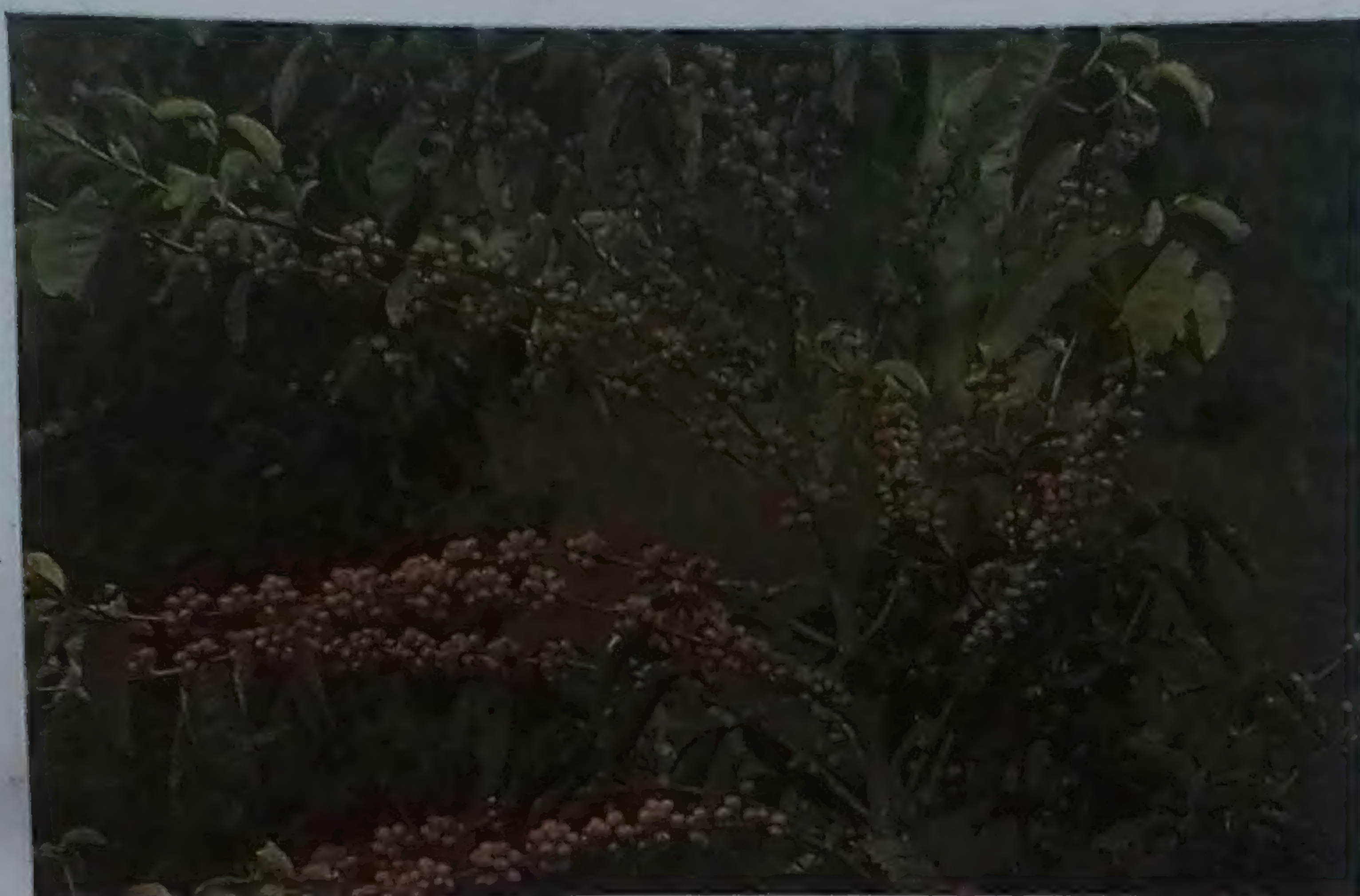
pulping plants are coming into operation in the coffee producing regions.

SIDAMO COFFEE.

The bean is small to medium, roundish in shape and hard texture. It has a good acidity, body and flavour. It is also an attractive coffee which finds favour especially in the European markets.

YERGA-CHEFFE COFFEE.

It is oval to roundish compact shape with a tight centre cut. It is known for its good liquor quality,



for pesticides, fertilizers and protection chemicals, making coffee naturally organic.

The other interesting natural characteristic of Ethiopian coffee is its diversity in bean size, shape, cup taste, acidity and aroma, variation depending on the particular locality of growth.

Indeed, the wide range ecological condition that prevails in Ethiopia has created a conducive atmosphere for the production of different quality types that one cannot find elsewhere. The most popularly known ones are Sidamo, Yerga-cheffe, Limu, Kaffa, Gimbi (Iekempti) and Harar named after their production areas (regions.) more coffee

which is very distinctive and real mocha flavour and of well balanced acidity and body. Coffee roasters use it for blending.

LIMU COFFEE.

It is identical with Kaffa Coffee in shape, but greyish and bluish in colour, it has a most distinctive flavour, mostly desired by discerning buyers for blending with other types which lack acidity and flavour.

KAFFA COFFEE.

It is oval with round to pointed ends, and has greenish to brownish green colour. With a light and medium acidity, it offers a good balanced cup.

erosion.

The backing up of these limited varieties with several coffee types could open up a unique opportunity and a well standardized seed multiplication centres and strong seed export organizations.

COFFEE ECOLOGY

Climate and soils are the two most important factors that determine the ecology of coffee. Rainfall and temperature are the main variables that influence coffee production and productivity.⁹

RAINFALL

The rainfall pattern in the coffee areas is generally monomodal, with an annual distribution from February to March to November. The next season, i.e. November to February, is the dry spell. Although the average annual precipitation is 1300-1800 mm, some areas receive 200mm or more.

TEMPERATURE. The ideal average temperature for coffee arabica is considered to be 18-22°C, and the temperature in the Ethiopian highland coffee areas falls within this range.

ALTITUDE

Most of Ethiopian coffees are produced in the highland areas, whose altitudes range from 1500 to 2000 m above sea level.

SHADE TREES.

It seems that one of the lessons man has learnt from nature, for sustaining his coffee environment, is the use of shade trees. Shade trees sustain production by pre-nance and conservation of soil fertility and moisture; regulation of extreme temperatures; moderation of flower induction and fruiting to avoid overbearing and die-back; and improvement of coffee quality.

According to a recent experiment in Guatemala by renowned coffee agronomists, both shade and altitude improve coffee cup quality. Among other things, shade and altitude slow down bean

new trade corridor for Ethiopia to export coffee seeds. This further suggests the establishment of genuine

maturity and thereby create favorable conditions

DIVERSITY IN THE SYSTEM OF COFFEE MANAGEMENT

Ethiopia possesses one of the largest and most complex self-perpetuating Eco-systems, comprising the most diverse and varied plant species. The presence of wide ethnic-based cultural practices in the coffee growing areas also demonstrates that the country is the primary ground of tamed coffee with different production systems: forest, cottage and plantation coffee.



Forest Coffee (Kaffa)

Forest coffee has several definitions in the Ethiopian context. The diversity-based concept implies that coffee grows as an under-storey in the natural forest within a complex ecosystem and in a wild state with the least human interference and diversified coffee population. Wild forest coffees in the south and south-western forests of Ethiopia are the centres of these species. This region is the only area where wildy grown Arabica coffee is collected from an undisturbed ecosystem.

A GIFT TO THE WORLD FROM THE HIGHLAND OF ETHIOPIA



Coffee is a fruit bearing perennial and tropical crop and usually grows under a natural forest canopy. There are more than six cultivated species of coffee. *Coffea arabica* L is the only tetraploid and self pollinated species of the genus *coffea* and constitutes about 80% of the world's coffee trade.

Ethiopia is the home of *coffea arabica* and the center of its origin and diversity. This species is found in a wild state in the south - western rain forests of the country.

The species name, *Arabica*, was wrongly given to *C. Arabica* by carlos linneaus, a naturalist who first described this species in a small garden in Yemen. In

fact, he would have named it *coffea abyssinica*. If he had crossed the Red sea and proceeded to southwestern Ethiopia.

As the home of *coffea arabica*, Ethiopia gave the world the seed and the cup, although the development of the present strong coffee industry is a result of the horticultural skills of the dutch and the effective dissemination made by missionaries.

In fact, this global dispersion of seeds from a single plant, has made the whole genetic base of the present *Arabica* coffee industry very narrow, calling for strengthening coffee farms with diversified cultivars from the centre of variability through widening its genetic base in order to reduce genetic

Cultural , Historical & Man made attractions

The peoples of the SNNPR do have plentiful culture, which is unique to this Region. The ethnic diversity is very high in Debub Omo Zone, where there are twelve major Nationalities. The former Semien Omo Comprises seven nationalities, while Bench-Maji Zone has five major nationalities followed by Kafa-Shaka zone, which has four nationalities. The people in Debube Omo and Bench-Maji Zones do have a diversified culture in their hairstyle , body decoration, dressing , wearing jewelry and way of life. Among others, wedding, burial, religious and other cultural ceremonies mostly differ from nationality to nationality. The musical instruments and the dancing styles also vary from one ethnic group to the other. All these aspects are fascinating attractions to tourists.

There are more than six monasteries of Orthodox church in the Region. Many of them are very old, and were built before the invasion of Ahmed Grag. At present , Muhur Eyesus and Midrekebd Abo monasteries Guraghe zone are being used as educational training centers of Orthodox churches.

There are also lot of newly constructed ald mosques with their historical and cultural heritage, such as dilla, alaba kulito and Hossana Mosques.

Caves are found in almost all places of the Region. The caves are found mostly on the side of cliffs, near by springs or rivers. Some of them are known for their



Konso peasants with their musical instruments

rcheological significance. Among these caves are Moche Borago of semien Omo , Diabaten of Bench-Maji, Wollo-Shoba of Kaffa-Shaka, Bandelicho of Hadiya, and Dawa of K.A.T.

Stelae are among the oldest cultural heritages of the Region. They are found in Yem, Konso, Gedeo, Sidama, Guraghe, Bench-maji and Semien Omo. The stelae are of different shapes. Some have cylindrical shape, Which represents, male sex organ while others are flat with engravings. These stelae attracted the interest of archeologists and in some places excavation is being carried out and based on these findings, Tiya stelae of the Guraghe zone is registered as one of the world heritages.

Other tourist attraction areas are rock arts, which are found in wolyita, K.A.T and Gedeo zones. The rock arts are found mainly at the banks of small rivers. The engraved pictures mostly represent animals.

There are a lot of paleonthropological sites in the Region. Among these are Formations of shungura, Usno, Mursi, KibishFejeje, Weyto-Anchigere and Bur\ji Soyama are currently Known.

highlands of the Region used to be covered with forests.

The Southern Region has a number of water bodies that have vital importance for irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, fishery and other essential needs.

There are more than seven big rivers in the

resources such as fish, crocodile and hippopotamus. Around these lakesides, one can observe different kinds of endemic animals and birds. These lakes can be used for fishing, sunbathing, boating and for other recreational values.

The Region is endowed also with numerous hot springs with the largest three located in



Bonora falls (Sidama Zone)

Region. These are Gojeb-Gibe, Gelana, Bilate, Segen, Akobo and Woyto. Most of them flow deep in gorges through beautiful sceneries of forest and valleys.

The Region is known for its longest Omo valley, which stretches from the northern part of the Region to the south, to lake Turkana.

There are five major known lakes in the Region. They are lake Abaya, Chamo, Awassa, and small Abaya in silte worda, and chew Bahir. Lake Abaya is the second largest lake in the country. Besides, there are a lot of small lakes especially on mountain top. There is also an artificial lake called Dembi, in Bench-maji zone. Most of the lakes are rich in aquatic



Gidabo, Burqita and Wondogenet. Furthermore, the mineral waters, the rich hot springs and the holy waters in Sidma zone, shenatino in kaffa-shaka zone, the logitta Fall in sidama zone, the Ajora fall in K.A.T zone, the Bardta Fall in Kaffa-Shaka, and the Affo Fall in Guraghe zone are some of the natural attractions that have great potential for international tourists. In addition to this, the availability of Barbus, Telapia, Catfish,

Nile Perch and other species of fishes in the lakes of the Region makes fishing a very attractive tourist Potential. Recreaional boat services offered on these lakes and horse-driven cart services in the towns like Awassa, Arbaminch and Welkite are also additional attractions of the region.

East African market was only 1.7%. For comparison, in the indicated year its neighbour Kenya hosted more than one million tourists consisting of 20% of the market share in east Africa (WTO, 1999)

In 1997 the registered receipts from tourism was only 23 million U.S dollar. The highest percentage share in 1997 was for Europeans with 35.7% while the second, the third and the fourth were Africans, Americans and middle east which accounted for 32.6%, 13.9% and 11.8%, respectively.

Country of origin, the USA has the highest percentage of Visitors to Ethiopia (8.5%) Italy stood second (6.5%) and UK took the third position (5.9%). Percentage share of Ethiopian arrivals residing abroad in the year 1997 was 7.7%. The Kenyans were at the top of the list of the African countries that visited Ethiopia. The number of Djiboutians are also among the top ones next to Kenyans.

According to the world tourism organization among the listed 17 East African Countries, Ethiopia stood 11th in the number of tourist arrivals and 25th among all African Countries. Some Countries which do not have much to offer had a large number of international arrivals than Ethiopia. For instance, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Mauritius, Malawi had more number of arrivals.

Tourism Attractions

In The Southern Nations Nationalities & Peoples Region

The Southern Region (SNNPR) has all sorts of attractions including Natural, Science and Environmental; Historical and Manmade; cultural and Ethnic. Having these resources has made the Region a top tourist attraction area in the region.

Natural, Scenic and Environmental Attractions

There are 3 National parks in the region. These are Nechisar, Mago and Omo National parks. These parks are located in Gamo-Goffa, Amaro, Dehub Omo and Bench-Maji zones respectively. The National parks are designated primarily to protect the bio-physical environment and to serve as means of economic return through eco-tourism development. These parks are the most functional tourist attraction areas of the region. There are about 190 mammalian species and 656 species of birds in these National Parks.

„The controlled hunting areas of the Region are concentrated in Southwestern parts of the Region mainly Gamo-Goffa Dawuro, Dehub Omo and Bench-Maji Zones. The most known controlled hunting areas are Daworo-Konta Omo West, Akobo and Guraferda of Bench-Maji zone and Murvlie of South Omo zones. These areas are set aside for the sustainable exploitation of wildlife resources through tourist sport hunting with the issuance of licenses by the competent authority.

The mountains of the Region have magnificent scenery and have great importance being a point of good tourist attraction sites, a place of origin of the history of some nationalities. They are also sources of many rivers and springs. The Amaro Mountain; Mugo mountain in Guraghe; Amberecho in Kembata; Guge and Gamo highlands of Gamo Goffa zone are some of the fascinating and charming mountains to visitors.

The Southern Region is known for its natural and artificial forest with endemic trees and wild life resources. Most of the



Tiya Stelae (Guragie Zone)

Tourism In Ethiopia

Ethiopia is one of the largest countries in the sub-saharan Africa. Ethiopia has suitable climate , rich flora and fauna, breath-taking scenery, important and intriguing historical and archaeological sites and unique cultural heritages.

Its capital, Addis Ababa is the venue of Africa being the seat of many regional and international organizations including the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations Economic Commission for African (UNECA)

More than 800 species of birds reside in Ethiopia. There are also more than 100 mamal species of which seven of the big mammals are unique to Ethiopia. The mountains, the lakes and the rivers of the country have many fascinating features. Ethiopia is a "thirteen months sunshine" country. It is warm and pleasant throughout the year.

Ethiopia has a rich history. Its history extends to the pre-historic period when written history was not available. The yeah temples; the Axumite obelisks; the Lalibela

famous rock hewn churches; the Gonder castles; the Southern Ethiopia's rich historical stelae and caves; the archeological sites of Melkakonteure, Hadar, Middle Awash, Afar, and Omo valley; and the konso pale ontological areas testify Ethiopia's mighty in the ancient times.

Despite this abundance of tourism potential, the country is found at the last stage in the development of its tourism industry. Among the factors for its low level of tourism development are basic absence of basic infrastructure facilities and lack of promotional works for tourism attraction sites are the major ones.

Ethiopia has registered 96141 international tourists in 1998. This declined by 5.2% compared to the 1997 tourism arrivals. In 1996 and 1997 the international tourism arrivals registered in the country were 108885 and 114732 respectively. The past Ethio-Eriterian crisis is assumed to affect the rate of growth of tourist arrivals in 1998.

Ethiopia's share of the market of Africa in the year 1998 was 0.5%. Its share in the



Tourism Potential of the Southern Region

Tourism is an activity engaged in by people who travels and Tourists are persons taking part in tourism. A person visiting a country other than that in which he usually resides for a period of at least 24 hours can be called a Tourist. The purpose of his visit could be for pleasure, for health, for business, for meetings, or to see tourist attractions.

a) Natural and Scenic Attractions

The natural and scenic attractions are lakes and springs, water falls, National parks, controlled hunting areas, wild life reserves, sanctuaries, rivers, hot and cold springs, mountains and panoramic views, natural caves, forest and botanical gardens, valleys,

Chernet Assefa

Project study & Consulting T/leader

volcanic land forms and geologic formations, etc.

b) Historic and man made attractions

The historic and man made attractions include churches, monasteries and mosques, Historical buildings and palaces, paleo anthropological areas, museums, Battle places traditional worship sites, caves, stele and rock arts, Archaeological sites, birth places of famous people, Terracing and Fishing

c) Cultural and ethnic attractions

The cultural and ethnic attractions include ceremonial dances and costumed events, ethnic celebrations and folklore, special nationality days and unique hairstyles, market places and festivals, handicrafts, etc



Tiys Stelas (Guragie Zone)

famous rock hewn churches; the Gonder
castles; the Southern Ethiopia's rich

ade tolerant, gives an Opportunity for different Cropping systems, coffee diversification, Conservation resources of the region in particular and the national in general.

e. The existing high local, industrial and international market demand for herb and spices of different types.

Occurrence of spices in the SNNPRS. In general, crops are arranged in an almost fixed pattern with some spices

vegetables, enset and Coffee in the gardens around the homesteads Spices those are grown in different zones and special woredas of the Region are mentioned here under:



Black Pepper

Location (zone or special woreda)	Spices & herb
1. Guraghe	Fewwgreek, onions, garlic, pepper, basil, rue, fennel, coriander, bishops weed. black ceimin, buckthorn.
2. Sidama and gedeo	onions, Garlic, basil, rue lemon grass, pepper, coriander fennel, buckthorn
3. North omo	pepper, basil, ginger, garlic, onions, fengreek, lemon grass, buck thorn, rue coriasner, fenrel, they me, korerima.
4. Amaro	onions, garlic, pepper, ginger
5. yem	coriander, black caiman, bishops weed, ginger
6. kefa, sheka and bench maji	pepper, korerima, buck thorn, ginger, black climin, bishops weed lemon grass, onions garlic, rul, fennel, basil Coriander, turmeric, long pepper
7. South omo	pepper, ginger, anise onion, garlic, korerima
8. konso	pepper, basil, onions

Moreover, exotic species like Blackpepper, cinamen, cardamom could be also cultivable in western- zones of the region. Hence It is reveled that the SNNPRS is one of the outstanding

Region in Ethiopia possessing the suitable ecology of many spices be it indegenous or exotic to be develop in small or at large scale.

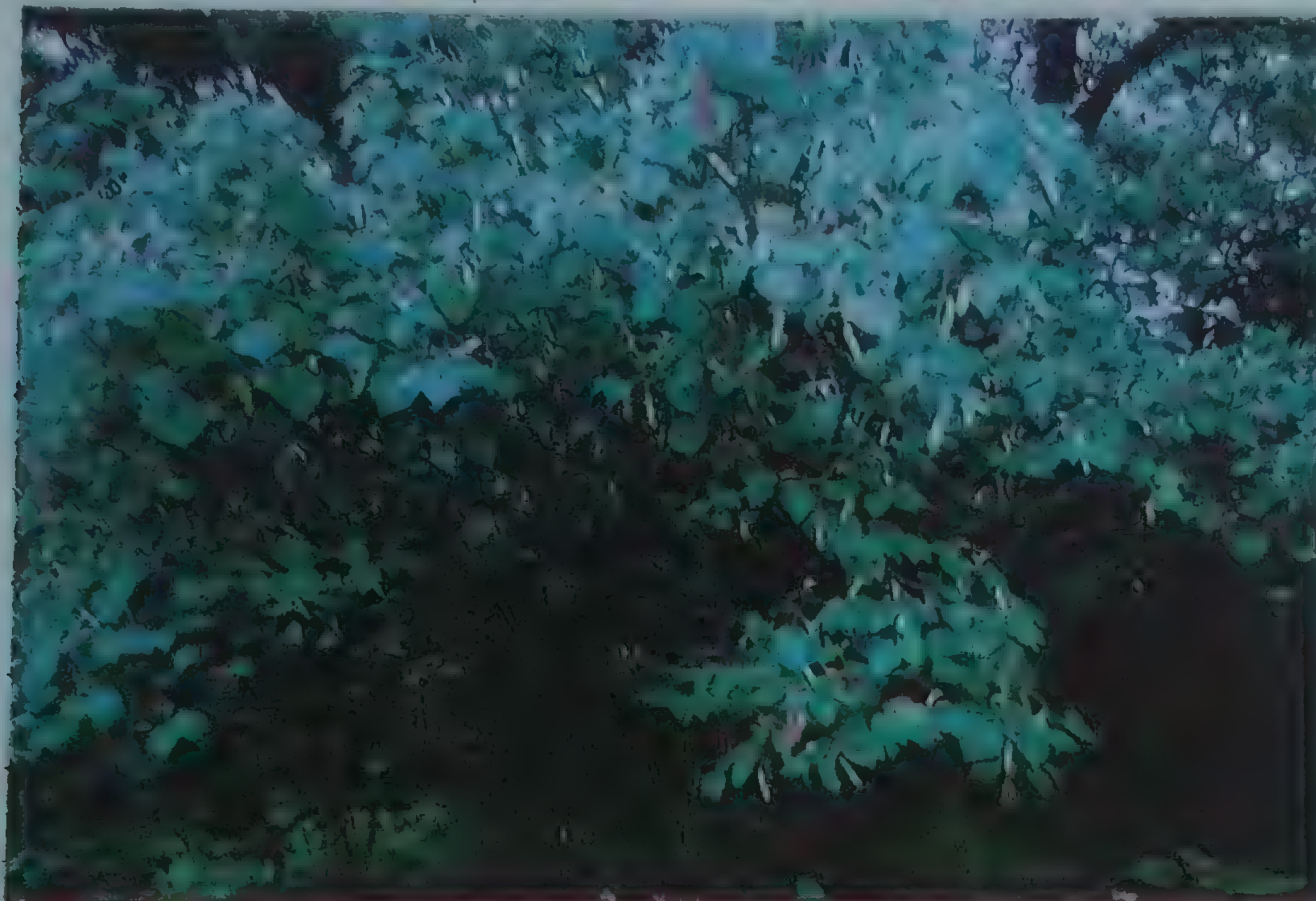
capsicum, (Red pepper), Ginger, False Cardamom, cumin, and Coriander. Red pepper is also exported as oleoresin paprika. Ethiopia exports its spices and spice based products to Kenya, South Africa, Germany, Greece, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Russia, Canada, United States of America and Israel.

On the other hand imports of spices into

Presently there is an increasing interest in spice production in the country mainly due to:

a. Availability of highly diversified and favorable environment conducive for the production of exotic and indigenous spices. Many types of spices are growing in coffee areas of the country.

b. Presence and availability of both



Cloves

Ethiopia showed substantial growth in the past years from 305 tons valued 1.3 Million Birr in 1995 to 644 tons valued 3.2 Million Birr in 1997. The main spices imported to Ethiopia are Cloves, Cinnamon, Cumin and vanilla.

6. Future direction

Spices Production in the country should be export oriented so that it can be a valuable source of foreign exchange directly or indirectly by import substitution. The contribution of spices in national economy should definitely be improved. This can be done only when the major constraints of expanding spice production are well identified and prioritized for action. On one hand

tionally and internationally recognized spices indigenous to the country. Of which Korarima (wildly growth in the region) and long pepper are worth while to be mentioned.

c. The very great role spices play in Ethiopian diet. Owing to the food habit most of the people use large quantities of herb and spices in the daily food Preparations and thus high local demand.

d. The fact that some of the major spice crops (korarima and long pepper) have originated in the moist montane ever green rain forests of the country long with Coffee Arabica and thus are compatible with each other as well are

alkaloids have curative Carminative and aphrodisiac properties and thus are increasingly being used in current pharmaceutical formulae. spices used in pharmaceutical preparations include pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg and mace, cloves, pimento, chillies as Oleoresins, Ginger, Turmeric, vanills, Coriander etc.

3. As source of cash income and employment

As a source of cash income spice and spice products are highly essential. Spices, one of the horticultural crops, are intensively cultivated crops. Therefore, there is high labor demand for their cultivation. A considerable employment opportunity can be secured in the areas of harvesting, processing and standardizing spices and Herb's. Owing the general suitability and adaptability of spices as garden crops (as in the case of Indonesia) this cultivation can be encouraged as secondary or tertiary cash crops essentially to supplement the income of small farms.

These numerous and valuable crops in the country could be a means of not only promoting income generation for the grower and the nation but also means of absorbing the huge unemployed mass in the Country.

4. Diversification of Agriculture

Ethiopia is the fifth strongly reliant country on Coffee \60%/ after Uganda \94.45/, Rwanda \90.7%/, Burundi \81.9%/ and Guatemala \63.7%/, Brazil, which is the leading coffee producing country of the world, has the lowest dependency currently less than 5% on coffee. Therefore, Considering the extremely volatile international price of coffee and unpredictable weather

changing it would be impossible to diversify our export commodities. Therefore spices together with other horticultural crops such as vegetables, fruits and flowers, are on top of export oriented crops .

5. Demands for spices.

Presently the national market demand of korarima, longpepper, chillies, ginger, turmeric and most other herb spices is met by local production brought both the national and local markets by individual farmers and traders, obtained from naturally growing plants and or from small scattered peasant holding. while the other important spices such as pepper \ Black pepper/ , Cardamom, Cinnamon, clove, nutmeg, pimento and vanilla etc. are being imported.

pepper is internationally invariably the principal spice graded in terms of both volume and value. next in importance is the capsicum group consisting of paprika chillies and cayenne pepper.

Developed countries are important in terms of import demand for most spices. North America is world's largest individual market for spices Germany continue to be the largest single market in Europe and the second largest in the world , after the United States. In the Asian and Pacific region, the major consumer of spices is Japan. Latin America countries are Significant Importers of Cinnamon and Cassia. Middle East countries are major markets for cardamom accounting 80% of the total world consumption of this spice .

Export of spices from Ethiopia amounted to just over 912 tons valued 4.4 million Birr in 1997, and 934 tons valued 9.6 million Birr in 1998. The Main locally produced and exported spices are



Cinnamon

the other, while the in- Triassic factors, include. features such as appearance, texture, consistence , and above all flavour, are of great importance.

For this reason, it is necessary to improve the flavor of the main group of our staple food items. It is for this purpose that the aromatic products \ mainly spices and Herb's/ are used to enhance \ flavoring/ taste and improve the quality of life issue such as dietary quality, enjoyment in eating and drinking, hence making life worth and enjoyable. Thus as food additives or taste improving items, these aromatic Products improve the taste, smell and stimulate digestive system and thus palatability and digestibility of the food to which are added

1.2 As a source of essential Oils

Advanced countries use The oils extracted from spices for industrial uses such as cosmetics, food stuff, beverages, perfumes, pharmaceuticals, cigarettes, etc.

The Ethiopian spice Extraction Factory Processes locally grown spices for export. The Factory has capacity to process 180-200 tons of oleoresin per year but it is currently running under capacity \ 80-90 tons per year/ limited to extracting oleoresin paprika from the indigenous pepper variety Mark Ana.

1.3 As Source of Color

Spices or dye extracted from spice materials improve Color and develop the appearance of the product. Thus as colouring material, spices are widely used in food, cosmetic, pharmaceutical, textile industries and others

2. As medicine

Spice or spice based essential oils and oleoresin in addition to their use as devouring agent are used for medicinal purpose for their natural as preservative, stimulating curative as well tonic effect and anti-microbial properties. Spice based essential oils, oleoresin and

Invest on the Top Export Crops

Introduction

The history of spices in the world is of great antiquity dating back to times immemorial. certainly, the role Spices played is out of all proportion to the volume of their consumption. They have a profound influence on the course of history and civilization of the world. spices have played an important role in the history of civilization exploration and commerce.

In the earlier times, spices have been as eagerly as sought after gold. some spices such as black pepper corns were used as a currency to pay taxes, tolls ,rents, and dowries.

Mervin Bekele

Promotion Team Leader

1. Importance of spices in diets

1.1 As flavoring materials

Spices hold a very special place in the diet of Ethiopian people. This is due to the food habit society's uses large quantities of spices and its service. Serbs in the daily food preparation. The results in higher per capita consumption. there is huge domestic demand as indicated by the ever rise in the price spices locally.

The acceptance of food depends up on many factors, some of which are external to the product while others are intrinsic to it. Of the external factors, features such as price, packaging, convenience, and advertising play a part in our selection of one food product over



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የክልሉ ብሔረሰቦች አላባበስና አጋጥሞ በሀገር ውጭም ሆነ የሀገር ውስጥ ጉብኝቶች እይታ የሚሰጥ ነው። የብሔረሰቦቹ ወጥ አልባሳት የሆኑ በተለያዩ ቅርጽ የተዘጋጁና በሕብረቀለም ያጌጡ ግልጽሞችና ካባዎች የሚያስደንቁ ናቸው።

እንዲሁም በደቡብ እሞ ዞን የሚገኙ ብሔረሰቦች፣ ሱርማዎች፣ ቤንቶችና ሌሎች ብሔረሰቦች አጋጥሞና የፀጉር አሠራር ጉብኝቶችን የሚማርክ ነው። የክልሉ ብሔረሰቦች የሚጠቀሙባቸው መሣሪያዎች የቤት ቁሳቁሶች፣ የወግ፣ እቃዎችና ጌጣጌጦች፣ በባህላዊ ዕ ሴቶታቸው ከፍተኛ ዋጋ የሚሰጣቸው የቱሪዝም መስህቦች ናቸው።

ደቡብ ሕዝቦች ይህ ሁሉ ያልተነካ እምቅ የቱሪዝም ሀብት እያላት በመስኩ ያደረገችገፍ እድገት ሲታይ ግን እጅግ እነስተኛ ነው። ሀገራችን ካስተናገደቻቸው የውጭ ዜጎች መካከል 11ኛ ብቻ የሚሆነው ማቡብ ሕዝቦችን ጉብኝቷል። በሌላ አባባል እንደ አውሮጳ አቆጣጠር በ1999 የክልሉን የጉብኝት የውጭ እንግዶች ቁጥር 12634 ብቻ ነው። ይህ ቁጥር ከ1993 ጋር ሲነጻጸር ከአስር እጥፍ በላይ ያደገ ቢሆንም ክልሉ ካለው የመስህብ አይነት አኳያ ውጤቱ ደካማ ነው።

በአጠቃላይ የተጠናቀረው መረጃ የተገኘው በክልሉ ከተመዘገቡት ሆቴሎች ብቻ ሲሆን ክልሉን በተለያዩ መልኩ የጉብኝት ቱሪስቶች ጠቅላላ ገቢ ቢመዘገብ ውጤቱ ከዚህ ሊሻል እንደሚችል ይገመታል።

በሌላ በኩል ከክልሉ ባሕል፣ ማስታወቂያና ቱሪዝም ቢሮ በተገኘው መረጃ መሠረት እ.ኤ.አ በ1999 ዓ/ም 48740 ኢትዮጵያውያን ሀገር ጉብኝቶች ክልሉን እንደጉብኙ ተገልጿል።

በመረጃ ጥንቅሩ ውስጥ በትንንሽ ሆቴሎች በዘመድ አዝማድ ቤት ያረፉ የውጭና የሀገር ውስጥ እንግዶች ያልታቀፉ በመሆኑም ክልሉን የጉብኝት እንግዶች ጠቅላላ ቁጥር ይህ ነው ብሎ መናገር አስቸጋሪ ይሆናል።



የጋሞው ታዳጊ ከነከራሩ



የሐመረ ታዳጊ

ከትክል ድንጋጌች በተጨማሪ ረጅም ዕድሜ ያላቸው የድንጋጌ ላይ ሰዕሎች ይገኛሉ። እብዛኞቹ ሰዕሎች የከብት ምስልን የያዙ ናቸው። ምስሎቹ ቀንድ፣ ግንባርና እንዳንድ ቦታም የጡት ሥዕል ይታይባቸዋል። የሚገኙበት ቦታ ወንዝ ዳር ነው። እነዚህም የታሪክ አሻራዎች በቱሪስት መስህብነት ሊውሉ ይችላሉ። በመስህብነታቸው ከፍተኛ ግምት የሚሰጣቸው ገዳማት፣ አብያተ ክርስቲያናትና መስጊዶች ይገኛሉ። በከልሉ ውስጥ ቀደምትነት ያላቸው የእርቶዶክስ ኃይማኖት ገዳማት የሚገኙ ሲሆን በውስጣቸው የተለያዩ ቅርሶችና መጻሕፍት ይገኛሉ። በተለይም በጉራጌ ዞን፣ በእግና ወለኔ ወረዳ ውስጥ ያለው ሞህር እየሱስ የተለያዩ ቅርሶች የሚገኙበት ከመሆኑም ሌላ የእርቶዶክስ ኃይማኖት ትምህርት የሚሰጥበት ገዳም ነው። በተመሳሳይ መልኩ ከታሪክ አሻራነታቸው አኳያ በቱሪስት ሊጉቦች የሚገባቸው አብያተክርስቲያናትና በእስልምና እማኞችም የተሰሩ ረጅም እድሜና የተለያዩ ቅርጽ ያላቸው መስጊዶች አሉ።

በከልሉ ከሚገኙት የቱሪስት መስበች መካከል ዋሻዎች ይገኙበታል። ዋሻዎቹ በአብዛኛው በሰው የተሠሩ ሲሆኑ ዋንኛ ጠቀሜታቸውም ሕብረተሰቡን ከጠላት ጥቃት ለመከላከል እንደነበር ይነገራል። አብዛኛዎቹ የሚገኙት ከፍተኛ ተዳፋትነት ካለው ሸለቆና ተራራ ላይ ሲሆን በአጠገባቸውም ከረምት ከበጋ የሚፈስ ምንጭ ይገኛል። ዋሻዎቹ የሚገኙበት ቦታ ከፍተኛ ደን እንደነበረበት የሚጠቀሙ የዛፍ ቅሪቶች በአካባቢው ይገኛሉ። ከመካከለቸው ብዙ ሰው መያዝ የሚችሉ አሉ። ረጅም ጊዜም ሰው ይኖርባቸው እንደነበር ከተገመቱት በሶዶ ዙሪያ በውድጃ ቢሮ ቀበሌ የሚገኘው ሞቶ በራጉ ዋሻ ጥናት እየተካሄደበት ይገኛል። ሌሎችም ዋሻዎች የተማራማሪዎችን ፍላጉት እንደሚሰቡ በቀላሉ መገመት ይቻላል።

የሰውን ታሪክ የአኗኗር ዘይቤና የነበረበትን የሥልጣኔ ደረጃ ለማጥናት በደቡብ አሞ ዞን መስተዳድር ውስጥ በተለያዩ ቦታዎች ጥናት ተደርጎ አመርቂ ውጤት

ተገኝቷል። ይህም አካባቢ የብዙ የምርምር ሰዎችን ቀልብ የሳበ በመሆኑ ከተለያዩ የዓለም አካባቢ ለምርምርና ለምልከታ በሚመጡ ቱሪስቶች ይጉበኛል።

ባህላዊ መስህቦች

የደቡብ ከልላ አይነተኛ መለያው በርካታ ብሔሮችና ብሔረተሰቦችን ማቀፉ ነው። ከልዩነታቸው የተመሳሰሏቸው፣ ከተመሳሰሉአቸው ደግሞ የልዩነታቸው ግራሞትን የሚያስደምጡ የየራሳቸው መለያ ያላቸው ከ56 በላይ ብሔሮችና ብሔረሰቦች ይገኙበታል።

እነዚህ ብሔረሰቦች ያቆዩአቸው ተዘርዝረው የማይዘለቁ ባህላዊና ጥበባዊ እሴቶች በእቅዳዊነት ጉብኚዎች ከፍተኛ ቦታ የተሰጣቸው ሲሆኑ ለወደፊትም ግዙፍ መስህቦች እንደሚሆኑ አይጠረጠርም። ጉብኚው ገና ወደ ገጠሩ ከመግባቱ ዕይታውን ከሚሰቡት በኋላን የተሰሩ ከሚመስሉት መንደሮች /የጉራጌ/ አንስቶ በተለያዩ ቅርጽ የተገነቡት የደርዘ፣ የሲዳማ፣ የጉራጌ ወዘተ ውብ ጉጂዎች የሚደነቁ

ናቸው። በእያንዳንዱ ብሔረሰብ መንደርና ጣሪያ ሥር ያሉት ማህበራዊ ግንኙነቶችና ባህላዊ ሥርዓቶች ተደምጠውና ተስተውለው የሚጠገቡ አይደሉም።

በከልሉ የተለያዩ ብሔረሰቦች የሚከበሩ ልዩ ልዩ የእምነትና የሀይማኖት በዓላት አሉ። ከዚህ ዘርፍ ከሚጠቀሱት ውስጥ በወላይታና በጋሞ፣ በጉፋ፣ በከምባታ፣ በሐዲያ፣ በጉራጌና በሌሎችም የእርስትና ሀይማኖት ተከታዮች ዘንድ በድምቀት የሚከበርው የመስቀል በዓል አንዱ ነው። የመስቀል በዓል የብሔረሰቡን ተወላጆች ከየቦታው ከማሰባሰቡ በተጨማሪ በርካታ ጉብኚዎችን የሚስብ በዓል ነው። በእስልምና ሀይማኖት ተከታዮች የሚከረበው የአፈፋ በዓልም ተመሳሳይ ሚና አለው። እንዲሁም እንደ ሲዳማናው ብሔረሰብ የፍቼ /የዘመን መለወጫ/ በዓል የመሳሰሉ ከየብሔረሰቦቹ የዘመን አቆጣጠርና እምነት ጋር የታያያዙ ዓመታዊ ክብረ በዓላት አሉ።

በክልሉ ቱሪስትን የመሳብ ከፍተኛ አቅም ያላቸው ሐይቆች፣ ወንዞችና ፏፏቴዎች አሉ። የአዋግ፣ የአባይ፣ የጫምና፣ የጨው ባህር በክልሉ ውስጥ ከሚገኙ ኃይቆች ትልልቆችና ቸው። ከዚህም ሌላ ለተለያዩ የልማት አውታሮች ጠቀሜታ ለመስጠት የሚችሉ እንደ ብላቴና እሞ ወንዝ የሚገኙበት ሲሆን በተለይ እሞ ወንዝ ወደ ቱርክና ሐይቅ ከመግባቱ በፊት በጀልባ እየተዘፋ ለመዝናናት ይመቻል። በቤንች ማጂ ዞን ያለው ሰው ሰራሽ ኃይቅ የኢሌክትሪክ ኃይል በማመንጨት ከሚሰጠው አገልግሎት በተጨማሪ በአካባቢው ካለው የደን ውበት ጋር ተዳምሮ የጎሳ የቱሪስት መስህብ ቦታ ሲሆን የሚችል ነው። የውሀ ሀብቶቹ ለአይን እርካታና ለእምሮን በማዝናናት ከሚያደርጉት አስተዋጽኦ በተጨማሪ ለምግብነት የሚውሉ የአሣ ዝርያዎች ከምችትና ቆዳቸውና ሥጋቸው ለተለያዩ ምርቶች በጥሬ እቃነት ሊያገለግሉ የሚችሉ አዘዎችን ይዘዋል።

የክልሉ የተወሰነ ቦታ በስምጥ ሸለቆ ውስጥ የሚገኝና በክልሉም ውስጥ ላለፈ የመሬት አቀማመጥ አስተዋጽኦ አድርጓል። በመሆኑም

ባህር ወለል በላይ ከ500 ሜትር እስከ 4200 ሜትር ከፍታ ያለው ቦታ ይገኛል። ይህም በውስጡ የሚፈሉ ወንዞች ከፍተኛ ጥልቀት ያለው ሸለቆ እንዲሠሩ ምክንያት የሆናቸው ሲሆን ማራኪና ከፍተኛ ኃይል ለማንጨት የሚያስችሉ ፏፏቴዎች ሊፈጠሩ ችለዋል። ከእነዚህም ውስጥ የሲዳማውን ሉጊታ ፣ የሰሜን አሞውንና የክምባታ አላባ ጠንባሮውን አጆራንና የከፋ ሸካን ወሎ ሸባን መጥቀስ በቂ ነው።

በእነዚህ አካባቢዎች ያለው የተፈጥሮ ውበት በዙሪያቸው ካሉ ዋሻዎችና ወንዞቹ በሚፈጠረው ድምጽ ተዳምሮ ለቱሪስት መስህብነት ያላቸው ጠቀሜታ የጎሳ ነው።

በክልሉ ውስጥ ካሉት የተፈጥሮ ድልድዮች ውስጥ በከፋ ሸካ ዞን የሚገኘው ጉርጉቶና ከምባታ አላባ ጠንባሮ ዞን የሚገኙት ተፈጥሮን የማድነቅ እውቀቱን ከማጎልበታቸውም ባሻገር በክረምት ወቅት ወንዞችን

ለመሻገር ለሀብረተሰቡ የሚሰጡት አገልግሎት ከፍተኛ ነው።

በሥራ የደከመን ሰውነት ለማዝናናት፣ መንፈስን ለማደስና ከተለያዩ የቆዳ፣ የብርድና የሆድ ውስጥ በሽታዎች ለመፈወስ የሚያገለግሉ ፍል ውሃዎችና ጠበሎችም አሉ። የተወሰኑት አሁንም ከፍተኛ ጠቀሜታ በመስጠት ላይ ከመሆናቸው ባሻገር ሥርዓት ባለው መልክ ተስፋፍተው ይገኛሉ። ከነዚህም ውስጥ ወንዶ ጎነትና የይርጋዓለም ጊዳቦን በዋቢነት መጥቀስ ይቻላል። ሌሎችም እንደ አላባው አይቶ ፣ የሁምቦው ዙላን ጨካሬ፣ እንደ ዳሞቴ ወይዴው ሊንቱ፣ እንደ ከፋ ሸካው ዳደብን ያሉ በመስህብነት ከፍተኛ ሚና ሊኖራቸው የሚችሉ በርካታ ፍልውሃዎች በክልሉ ይገኛሉ።

ታሪካዊና ሰው ሠራሽ መስህቦች

በዚህ ውስጥ የሚካተቱ የቱሪስት መስህቦች የአንድን ሕብረተሰብ ታሪክና አሻራ የነበረውን የሥልጣኔ ደረጃ የሚገልጽ ሲሆን መገለጫቸውም የተለያዩ ነው። ከነዚህም ውስጥ ብዛት ያላቸው የትክል ድንጋዮች ይገኛሉ። እነዚህ የትክል ድንጋዮች ድቡልቡልና ጠፍጣፋ ቅርጽ አላቸው። በላያቸው ላይም የተለያዩ ምስሎች ይታያሉ። ጠፍጣፋዎቹ የጉራዴ ቅርጽ፣ ድብልብሎቹ የወንድ ብልት ቅርጽ አላቸው። የሚገኙት በአብዛኛው በገበሬ የጓሮ ተጋጥ ውስጥ ነው። አንዳንድ ቦታዎች በተመራማሪዎች ተቆፍረው በተደረገው ጥልቅ ጥናት መሠረት እሰው መቃብር ላይ የተተከሉና ስለሞተው ሰው ታሪክ የሚናገሩ እንደሆኑ ጥቅማዎች ተገኝተዋል።

አንዳንዶችም በዓለም ቅርስነት እውቅና አግኝተው ተመዝግበዋል። ከእነዚህም በጉራጌ ዞን የሚገኙት የጤያ ትክል ድንጋዮች ከፍተኛ ስፍራ የተሰጣቸው ናቸው። ይህም የቱሪስቶችንና የምርመር ባለሙያዎችን ፍላጎት የሚሰብ ሆኖ ተገኝቷል።

የቱሪዝም መስህቦች በደቡብ ብ/ብ/ሕ/ክልል

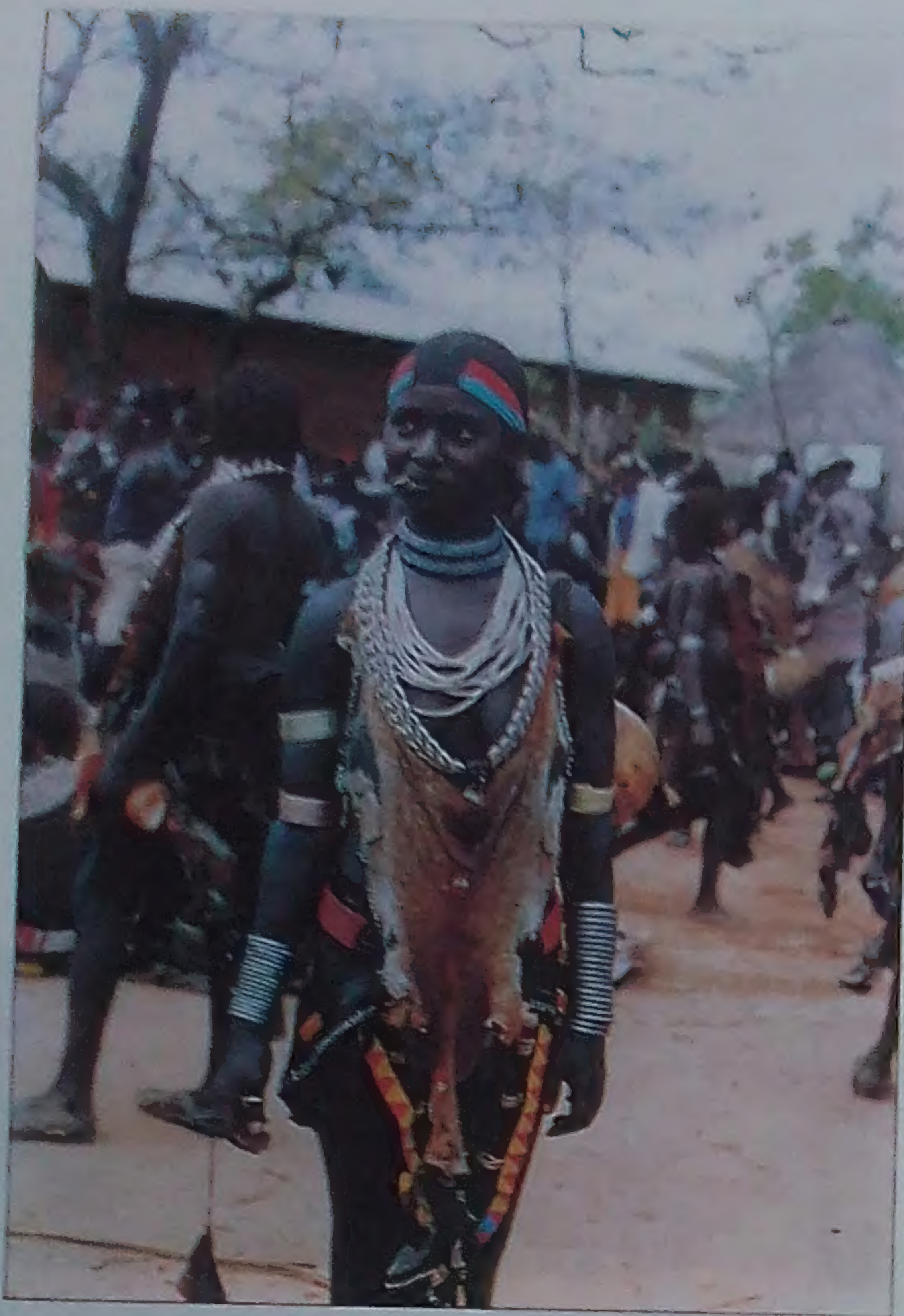
በደቡብ ብሔር ብሔረሰቦችና ሕዝቦች ክልል ያለው የአየር ንብረት ፣ የመሬት አቀማመጥና የተለያዩ ባህል ያላቸው ሕዝቦች መኖር የክልሉን የቱሪስት መስህብ በዓይነትና በብዛት በአገር ደረጃ ጎልቶ እንዲታይ ከፍተኛ አስተዋጽኦ አድርገዋል።

የተፈጥሮና አካባቢያዊ የእይታ ውበት መስህቦች

በክልሉ ውስጥ 3 ብሔራዊ ፖርቶች ይገኛሉ። ነጭ ሣር ብሔራዊ ፖርቱ፣ ማጎ ብሔራዊ ፖርቱና አሞ ብሔራዊ ፖርቱ ናቸው። እነዚህ ፖርቶች በስሜን አሞ፣ በደቡብ አሞና በቤንች ማጂ ዞኖች እንደቅደም ተከተላቸው ይገኛሉ። እነዚህ ፖርቶች የተመሰረቱበት መሠረታዊ ዓላማ በፖርቶች ውስጥ የሚገኙትን አጥቢ እንስሳትና አዕዋፋት ጠብቆ በመንከባከብና የተለያዩ የመሠረተ ልማት አገልግሎቶችን በማስፋፋት በውጭም ሆነ በአገር ውስጥ በማስፋፋት በውጭም ሆነ በአገር ውስጥ ቱሪስቶች የሚጎበኙበትን ሁኔታ በማመቻቸት ገቢ ማመንጫት ነው። በተጨማሪም እነዚህ ብርቅዬ የአገር ህብቶችን በመንከባከብ ለሚቀጥለው ትውልድ ለማቆየት ጥረት ማድረግ ነው።

በክልሉ ብሔራዊ ፖርቶች ከመገኘታቸው በተጨማሪ የተፈጥሮና የሰው ሰራሽ ደን መራባትና ለኑሮ አስፈላጊ የሆኑ ሁኔታዎች የተለያዩ እጽዋት መገኘት ጋር ተዳምሮ ብዛት ያላቸው የእንስሳትና የአእዋፍ ዝርያዎች መኖራቸው ሊሆን ችሏል። ስለሆነም በክልሉ ውስጥ በሚሞክሩ የጨው ባህር አካባቢ በተከለለ ቦታ ውስጥ ለዱር አራዊቶች እንደልብ ለመንቀሳቀስ የሚያስችል በመሆኑ፣ አራዊቱ ብቁ መጠለያ፣ የመጠጥ ውሃ፣ ምግብ ማግኘት የሚችሉበት አካባቢ ሆኖ በመገኘቱና ከዚህም በተጨማሪ በክልሉ ውስጥ ሰድስት ጥብቅ የአደን ቦታዎች ያሉ ሲሆን እነሱም በደቡብ አሞ ዞን ዳውሮ ኮንታ፣ በቤንች ማጂ ዞን የጉራፈርዳና መርሊና የሰሜን አሞ ሰገን በቡርጂ ልዩ ወረዳ የሚገኘው የመርሊና በሃዲያ ዞን የቦዩ ናቸው። በእነዚህ ጥብቅ የአደን ቦታዎች ያሉት የዱር አውሬዎች ብዛትና የመራባት አቅም በየወቅቱ እየተገመገመ የአደን ፍላጎት ላላቸው ከፍተኛ የሚደረግ በመሆኑ በአደን አፍቃሪ ቱሪስቶች ይመረጣሉ።





የቱሪዝም ገጽታ በኢትዮጵያ

ከወሀራ በታች ካሉት ሰፋፊ ሀገሮች አንዷ የሆነችው ኢትዮጵያ በተፈጥሮ በታሪካዊና ሰው ሰራሽ፣ በብሔረሰቦችና በሀላዊ መስህቦች ከፍተኛ የሆኑ እምቅ ሀብት አላት።

የሀገሪቱ ዋና ከተማ የአፍሪቃ አንድነት ድርጅት የአፍሪቃ ኢኮኖሚ ኮምሽንና የሌሎች ዓለም አቀፍ ድርጅቶች መናሀሪያ ናት። በታዋቂ ብሔራዊ ፓርኮች ከ800 በላይ አዕዋፋትና ከ100 በላይ የጽር እንስሳት ዓይነት አላት። የበርካታ ከፍተኛ ተራሮች፣ ረሽምና ሰፋፊ ወንዞች፣ የታላላቅና የማራኪ ሀይቆች ባለቤትና የአሥራ ሦስት ወራት ፀሐይ የማይጠፋባት፣ ሀገር ናት።

ይህች ሰፊ ታሪክ ያላት ሀገር ለአለም ታላላቅ ቅርሦችን አቆይታለች። የዩህና አክሱም ሀውልቶች፣ የላሊበላው ጥርብ ድንጋይ ቤተክርስቲያኖች፣ የጎንደሩ ቤተመንግሥት፣ የደቡብ ኢትዮጵያዎች ትክል ድንጋዮችና ዋሻዎች እንዲሁም የሰው ልጅ መገኛ የሆነው የአሞ የአርኪዮሎጂ ጥናት ማዕከል፣ የኮንሶና

አሞ ሸለቆ የጥናት ምርምር ቦታዎች የኢትዮጵያንና የአለምን የታሪክ ጥናት ወደ ሚሊዮን ዓመታት ወስደዋል። የታሪክ ምሁራንን ትኩረት ሰበዋል። ኢትዮጵያ ይህ ሁሉ እያላት በቱሪዝም እድገቷ በመጨረሻዎቿ አካባቢ ትገኛለች። የቡዙህን የመገናኛ አውታሮች በየመስህቦቹ ተገኝተው በወፊው አለመገንዘብና የመሰረተ ልማት እድገቷ መጓተት ለቱሪዝም ከፍለ ኢኮኖሚው እድገት ከፍተኛ እንቅፋት ሆነዋል።

ኢትዮጵያ እ.ኤ.አ በ1998 ዓ.ም 96141 የውጭ ቱሪስቶችን አስተናግዳለች። ከ1997 ጋር ሲነፃፀር 05.2% ቀንሷል። በ1996 የውጭ ሀገር ጎብኝዎች ቁጥር 108885 የነበረ ሲሆን በ1997 እ.ም ደግሞ 114732 ደርሶ ነበር። በ1998 ዓ.ም የቱሪስቶች ቁጥር መቀነስ ምክንያቱ የኢትዮ ኤርትራ ጦርነት እንደሆነ ይገመታል። ኢትዮጵያ ከአፍሪቃ የአለም አቀፍ ጎብኝዎች ውስጥ የያዘችው ጠቅላላ ድርሻ 0.5% ሲሆን ከምስራቅ አፍሪቃ ደግሞ 1.7% ነው። ለማነፃፀር ያህል ጎረቤት ሀገር ከንያ ከአንድ ሚሊዮን ቱሪስቶች በላይ በማስተናገድ 20% የምስራቅ አፍሪቃን ድርሻ ይዛለች።

ጠቅላላ የሀገሪቱ የቱሪዝም ገቢ በ1997 ዓ.ም 23 ሚሊዮን ዶላር ብቻ ነው። አውሮጳ ትልቋ የኢትዮጵያ የቱሪዝም ገቢያ ምንጭ ስትሆን ከጠቅላላ የአለም ቱሪስቶች ቁጥር ውስጥ በ1997 ዓ.ም 35.7% ድርሻ ይዛለች። የአፍሪቃ ድርሻ 32.6% ነበር። የአሜሪካኖች ድርሻ 13.9% የነበር ሲሆን የመካከለኛው ምስራቅ 11.8% ሆኗል።

በሀገር ደረጃ ሲታይ በ1997 ዓ.ም ኢትዮጵያን ከጎበኙ ቱሪስቶች ውስጥ የዩናይትድ ስቴትስ ዜጎች 8.5% (9762) ጣልያኖች 6.5% እንግሊዛውያን 5.9% ናቸው። ውጭ የሚኖሩ ኢትዮጵያውያን ድርሻ 7.7% ነበር። ከንያውያን ከአፍሪቃውያን ጎብኝዎች ውስጥ ከፍተኛውን የቱሪስት ቁጥር ይይዛሉ። የጅቡቲ ጎብኝዎች ከንያውያንን ይከተላሉ።

እንደ አለም አቀፍ የቱሪዝም ድርጅት ዘገባ፣ ከአስራ ሰባቱ የምስራቅ አፍሪቃ ሀገሮች ውስጥ ኢትዮጵያ በቱሪስቶች ቁጥር አስራ አንደኛ ናት። ከአፍሪካ ደግሞ 25ኛን ቦታ ይዛለች። ከሀገራችን ጋር ሲነፃፀር በተወሰነ የቱሪዝም መስህቦች ላይ ያተኮሩት ታንዛንያ፣ ኡጋንዳ፣ ዛምቢያ፣ ሞሪሸየስ፣ ማላዊ፣ ከኢትዮጵያ እጅግ የተሻለ ብዛት ያላቸው የውጭ ቱሪስቶችን አስተናግደዋል።

አገሪቱን ለማዳንና ለማስጠበቅ የሚያስፈልጉትን ጥሩ ጥሩ ዓይነት ግፍት ማግኘት ይቻላል፡፡

አገሪቱን

አገሪቱን

አገሪቱን



ትክል ደንጋይ / ሲላማ